1 BEFORE THE POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD 2 STATE OF WASHINGTON 3 IN THE MATTER OF UNIVERSAL UTILITY CONTRACTORS, 4 INC.; LAND CONSTRUCTION CO.; PACIFIC WRECKING CORP.; AND CONNWILL, INC., 5 Appellants, PCHB No. 85-152 6 FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, 7 ٧. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND PUGET SOUND AIR POLLUTION ORDER d CONTROL AGENCY, 9 Respondent. 10

THIS MATTER, the appeal of a Notice and Order of Civil Penalty of \$1,000 for unlawful burning (burning natural vegetation at a site other than where the vegetation was grown) came on for hearing before the Pollution Control Hearings Board at Seattle, Washington, on September 19, 1985. Seated for and as the Board were Lawrence J. Faulk (presiding) and Wick Dufford. Respondent Agency elected a formal hearing, pursuant to RCW 43.21B.230 and WAC 371-08-155. Kim L. Otis,

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court reporter of Robert H. Lewis & Associates, officially reported the proceedings.

Steve Legg, General Manager of Universal Utility Contractors, appeared and represented the appellant. Respondent Agency was represented by its legal counsel, Keith D. McGoffin.

Witnesses were sworn and testified. Exhibits were admitted and examined. Argument was heard. From the testimony, evidence, and contentions of the parties, the Board makes these

FINDINGS OF FACT

Respondent, Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency (PSAPCA), pursuant to RCW 43.21B.260, has filed with the Board a certified copy of its Regulations I and II and all amendments thereto. We take official notice of those regulations.

ΊI

On June 19, 1985, in the morning responding to a complaint two firefighters from the Bothel Fire Department investigated an outdoor fire on a land clearing site located on 234th Street SW, just west of 14th Avenue W., in Bothel, Snohomish County, Washington. The firefighters drove to the land clearing site and found a sizeable holtly burning pile of natural vegetation. While there they observed a large semi truck loaded with stumps and branches back up to the burn pile to unload its cargo. One of the firefighters told the truck driver that he could not dump onto the burn pile. The truck driver told firefighter Wright that, they were under contract with Land Construction

Company, and had been hauling debris from Redmond to this site for the last two or three weeks for burning. The truck then left without dumping its load. A fire engine arrived and put out the fire. From the appearance of the site, the firefighters concluded that burning had been carried on there for a number of days.

III

PSAPCA was contacted, and on June 20, 1985, an agency inspector went out to the scene. The inspector observed the partially burned fire pile containing natural vegetation--approximately sixty feet in diameter and twenty feet high. During the observation the inspector took two photographs showing the contents of the fire.

IV

PSAPCA's files revealed that a Population Density Verification (PDV) had been issued for the burn site to Universal Utility Contractors Inc. The PDV, valid for one year, was issued on May 24, 1985.

Under PSAPCA's open burning program, land clearning burning, as defined, may be conducted without further agency approval in areas where the population is less than 2500 persons within .6 of a mile of a proposed burn site. (Local fire authorities may, however, require separate permits for fires in such areas.)

The PDV issued here verified that the population near the burn site was below the 2500 figure. However, among its standard conditions, the following was set forth:

The outdoor fires must not contain any material other than the trees, stumps, shrubbery or other

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER PCHB No. 85-152 natural vegetation which grew on the property being cleared. (emphasis added)

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Land clearning burning is defined in PSAPCA Regulation I, Section 1.07(y) as

Outdoor fires consisting of residue of a natural character such as trees, stumps, shrubbery and other natural vegetation arising from land clearing projects and burned on the lands on which the material originated. (emphasis added)

The burning in question was outside this definition. PSAPCA authorizes burning which is neither land clearing nor residential (homeowner's yard and gardening refuse) burning only by special permit. No such permit was obtained for the fire on June 19.

VI

On June 27, 1985, the inspector from PSAPCA made contact with Bonnie Bullatt, from Universal Utility and advised her of the situation. Ms. Bullatt indicated that she had obtained the PDV for Land Construction Company. The inspector then contacted Alfred "Buck" Zahnow of Land Construction and advised him that a Notice of Violation would be issued. Mr. Zahnow stated that Pacific Wrecking had been contracted to haul the debris from Redmond to the burn site.

Subsequent investigation revealed that the land clearing site was owned by Connwill Inc.

VII

On July 5, 1985, the inspector mailed Notice of Violation No. 20899, citing an infraction of the Agency's Regulation I, Section 8.05 and for hauling natural vegetation to a site other than where it was

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grown and burning it without a permit.

On July 31, 1985, respondent Agency issued a formal notice and Order of Civil Penalty No. 6318 jointly to Land Construction Co., Universal Utility Contractors, Inc. Pacific Wrecking, and Connwill Inc. dba Meadow Creek Park Assoc., assessing \$1,000 for the same asserted violation. From this action, an appeal was filed with this Board on August 12, 1985, on behalf of all the parties named.

VIII

Appellant Universal Utility Contractors Inc. had a previous encounter with PSAPCA over alleged unlawful outdoor burning of prohibited material in 1984. Appellant was issued a warning for that violation, in the form of a letter from PSAPCA.

IX

Steve Legg spoke for all appellants. Universal Utility and Land Construction, he advised, are sister corporations which concentrate on different aspects of land development projects. Neither seeks to shift responsibility to the other in this instance. Rather the argument for all appellants was that for this recent incident the fine is excessive. He said the superintendent was apparently unfamiliar with the restrictions against hauling material into a site for burning. He said Universal Utility and Land Construction are involved in a great deal of land clearning and he feels the record over about 18 years of operation is good.

X

PSAPCA's chief enforcement officer testified that Universal FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER

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Utility and Land Construction over the years have obtained many
PDV's. He termed the hauling in of land clearing debris to a burn
pile, as here, the maintenance of a burning dump. He noted that
excerpts of the agency's relevent open burning regulations are
enclosed with each PDV mailed out of the office.

XI

Any Conclusion of Law which is deemed a Finding of Fact is here

Any Conclusion of Law which is deemed a Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such.

From these Findings of Fact, the Board comes to these CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Ι

The Board has jurisdiction over these persons and these matters. Chapters 43.21B and 70.94 RCW.

II

RCW 70.94.740 states, in pertinent part:

It is the policy of the state to achieve and maintain high levels of air quality and to this end to minimize to the greatest extent reasonably possible the burning of outdoor fires. Consistent with this policy, the legislature declares that such fires should be allowed only on a limited basis under strict regulation and close control.

Section 8.05 of Regulation I entitled * Other Burning* states in pertinent part:

It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow any outdoor fire other than land clearing burning or residential burning except under the following conditions:

- (1) Prior written approval has been issued by the Control Officer or Board; and
- (2) Burning is conducted at such times and under such conditions as may be established by the Control Officer or Board.

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We conclude that the outdoor fire occurring on June 19, 1985, violated Section 8.05 of Regulation I. We conclude that all active participants, Universal Utility Contractors, Land Construction Co. and Pacific Wrecking, properly bear responsibility for the fire containing natural vegetation hauled from another site and burned. Connwill Inc. was also appropriately included in the joint penalty by virtue of Section 8.04(b) of Regulation I.

VI

The Washington Clean Air Act, chapter 70.94 RCW, is a strict liability statute. Explanations do not operate to excuse violations of regulations adopted under its authority. Air contaminant sources are required to conform to such regulations.

IIV

RCW 70.94.431 provides for civil penalties for violation of regulations adopted pursuant to the Act. In determining whether a fine should be sustained against these appellants, the surrounding facts and circumstances are relevant. Factors bearing on reasonableness must be considered. These include:

- (a) the nature of the violation;
- (b) the prior behavior of the violator; and
- (c) actions taken to solve the problem.

VIII

Appellants did cause or allow the unpermitted fire. It was no accident; the violation was clear and obvious. It was carried on for

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1 | a considerable time. Appellant land developers have prior experience with PSAPCA's Regulation I as it relates to outdoor burning and should have known better. IX On the record before us, weighing all the facts and circumstances, we conclude that the penalty assessed in this instance is appropriate. Х Any Finding of Fact which is deemed a Conclusion of Law is hereby adopted as such. From these Conclusions of Law the Board enters this

The Notice and Order of Civil Penalty (No. 6318)) is affirmed DONE this 21st day of Octob

remarcy (No. 0310)) is diffimed.
ber, 1985.
POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD
auk 10/21/85
LAWRENCE W. FAULK, Chairman
West Design
WICK DUFFORD, Lawyer Member

ORDER

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